

Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 12 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 12

NORTHEAST COAST OF LABRADOR—CAPE MUGFORD TO CAPE CHIDLEY

Plan.—This sector describes the NE coast of Labrador, between Cape Mugford and Cape Chidley. The sequence of description is NNW along the coast from Cape Mugford.

General Remarks

12.1 The coast between Cape Mugford and Cape Chidley, about 175 miles in extent, is indented by three large fjords and numerous small inlets and bays. This part of the coast is more rugged and mountainous than the area S of Cape Mugford. The Torngat Mountains, rising 610 to 1,220m, parallel this section of the coast. The coastal terrain has many precipitous cliffs, gorges, and ravines, all of which are barren.

Many of the inlets afford shelter, but soundings are sparse or non-existent. There are fewer offshore islands along this part of the coast, although there are many detached rocks and shoals lying as far as 14 miles offshore. Vessels usually keep to the E of these dangers as they and the area between are not fully examined.

Settlements are small and lacking in port facilities.

Cape Mugford to Cape White Handkerchief

12.2 Cape Mugford (57°50'N., 61°43'W.) is the NE extremity of **Cod Island** (57°46'N., 61°46'W.). The island is separated from **Grimmington Island** (57°50'N., 62°00'W.) by **Mugford Tickle** (57°48'N., 61°53'W.), a channel deep and clear of dangers.



Cape Mugford

Caution.—Shoal water has been reported (1993) about 1.8 miles NE of the cape.

White Bear Island (57°54'N., 61°42'W.), 4 miles N of the cape, is rugged, steep, and very conspicuous from offshore because of its three peaks and light coloration. Tidal currents

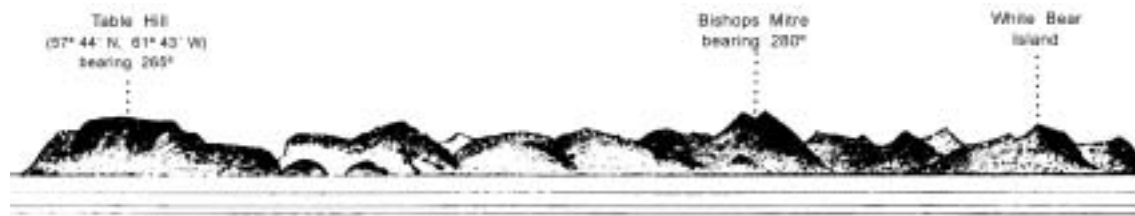


Mugford Tickle

are strong between White Bear Island and the mainland. Ice appears probably 7 to 10 days earlier at the island than at **Aillik Bay** (55°14'N., 59°12'W.).

12.3 Bishops Mitre (57°54'N., 62°00'W.) is a conspicuous double summit near the N end of Grimmington Island. The notch between summits, cleaving the mountain to its base, is open except on W bearings. There are sheer, high cliffs N of Bishops Mitre. **Cod Bag Harbor** (57°53'N., 62°05'W.), an inlet, separates the NW part of Grimmington Island from the mainland. The **Cod Bag Islands** (57°56'N., 62°02'W.) lie in the approaches to the harbor.

Anchorage can be taken, with local knowledge, in a depth of 13m, about 0.2 mile offshore in a sheltered cove 1.5 miles within the SW entrance of Mugford Tickle. Another cove,



View off Cape Mugford



White Bear Island bearing 322°, distant 28 miles



View of coast in vicinity of Bishops Mitre



Finger Hill bearing 226°

midway along the E side of the tickle, affords anchorage, although there is a depth of 45.7m within 135m of the shore.

Finger Hill (57°55'N., 62°10'W.) is flat-topped and 975m high. Finger Hill Island, lying 1 mile NW of the hill, is high and steep-sided. Finger-shaped rocks lie off the N end of the island.

Cod Rock (58°00'N., 62°04'W.), above-water, lies 1.5 miles E of the island and **Soapstone Island** (58°02'N., 62° 14'W.), close N. **Sunday Run** (57°58'N., 62°10'W.) is the deep, 1 mile wide passage between Finger Hill Island and the mainland.

Moss Harbor (57°45'N., 62°00'W.) affords anchorage, protected from all but E winds, in 13 to 31.1m, good holding ground of mud and sand.

Napaktok Bay (57°57'N., 62°30'W.) is entered W of **Finger Point** (57°58'N., 62°20'W.). The shores of the bay are steep and spot soundings of the bay indicate depths of 65.8 to 215m. **Pistolet Bay** (57°56'N., 62°25'W.) extends S from the entrance of Napaktok Bay.

Anchorage has been reported at the head of Napaktok Bay, in depths of 23.8 to 42.1m.

12.4 Jensen Inlet (58°03'N., 62°23'W.), with depths of 43.9 to 109.7m in mid-channel, is apparently danger-free. Ferdinand Inlet lies close N of Jensen Inlet. **Takkatat Inlet** (58°07'N., 62°30'W.) is sheltered by an island lying off its entrance. There is a small islet off its S entrance point having depths of 21.9 to 80.5m in mid-channel of the inlet. **Illu-**

vertalik Island (58°08'N., 62°25'W.), rising over 152m, lies E of the inlet.

Watchman Island (58°13'N., 62°07'W.) is a crescent-shaped island rising to height of 305m in its N part. The island appears remarkably white in color on N bearings and its NE and NW sides are steep-to. A depth of 12.8m, reportedly lies 3.5 miles S of Watchman Island.



Watchman Island bearing 226°, distant 10 miles

12.5 The Harp Peninsula (58°09'N., 62°30'W.), wedge-shaped, is joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus separating Takkatat Inlet and another inlet entered W of the peninsula. **Kingmirtok Island** (58°11'N., 62°30'W.) is about 2 miles long and low. The passage between the island and the Harp Peninsula is obstructed by islets and above-water rocks. A cairn stands in the middle of its N side. **Kruth Island** (58°10'N., 62°24'W.) lies 1.5 miles E of the peninsula, and Flat Island 4.5 miles NE.

Hebron Fjord (58°09'N., 62°45'W.), 23 miles long, is entered between Grubb Point and **Cape Nuvotannak** (58°12'N., 62°36'W.). Three small bays lead off the S shore of the fjord. Depths in the fjord are considerable and there are apparently no dangers in mid-channel. Soundings of over 183m exist for a distance of 12 miles within the entrance.



Along Hebron Fjord

Anchorage can be taken in **Winnie Bay** (58°07'N., 3°50'W.), the W of the three bays indenting the S side of the fjord. There are depths of 45.7m at Winnie Bay entrance, shoaling gradually to 14.6m at its head. The bottom is sand, mud, and stone.

12.6 Hebron Harbor (58°12'N., 62°38'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1240](#)) is located about 2.5 miles NW of the Harp Peninsula, with the site of the former small settlement of Heb-

ron on its W side. This side of the harbor is shoal on its W side. Several small islands known as the **Dog Islands** (58°11'N., 62°36'W.) encumber the approach to the site of the former settlement. Depths in the harbor vary from 18.3 to 73.2m, except on the shoal W side.

Anchorage can be taken at the head of Hebron Harbor, in depths of 18.3 to 25.6m, mud and rock, fair holding ground. The harbor is sheltered from all winds except from the SE.



Hebron

Directions—Mugford Tickle to Hebron Harbor.—From a position 0.5 mile off the SW extremity of Cod Island, steer mid-channel courses through **Mugford Tickle** (57°48'N., 61°53'W.). The E shore of the mainland should then be paralleled at a distance of 0.5 mile in depths of 36.6 to 54.9m. After passing Bishops Mitre, course should be laid to pass outside Cod Rock and join the outer track, whose description will follow later, or proceed to a position 0.5 mile SW of Cod Rock. From here a route to either the E or W of Finger Hill Island is available.

The E route is more direct and would be used under normal conditions. A course of 320° for 6.2 miles will pass off the N extremity of Soapstone Island, at which point course should be altered to 302° for 4.2 miles to pass 0.5 mile W of Murchif Island. Course should then be changed to 317° for 4 miles to pass in mid-channel between Kruth Island and Illuvertalik Island; then alter course to 325° for 4.5 miles and pass 0.5 to 0.7 mile off the NE extremity of Kingmirtok Island, which should be rounded not closer than 0.5 mile after which Hebron Harbor opens up.

An alternate route from this same position 0.5 mile SW of Cod Rock is a mid-channel course through Sunday Run between Finger Hill Island and the mainland, to pass about 0.5 mile off the SW extremity of Finger Hill Island; after rounding this point, a course of 352° for 5.5 miles should be set, then altered to 325° which, followed for 7.5 miles, leads in mid-channel between Kruth Island and Illuvertalik Island and joins the route described above.

Outer Run.—In this passage outside the outer islands, the depths appear to be considerable, with no indications of off-lying dangers.

A course of 357° will pass Stirrup Island 0.5 mile to the E, after which course should be altered farther NW to pass inside White Bear Island, The Cub Island, and the charted breakers NE of Cape Mugford, then steer 320° to pass 0.5 mile off Cape Mugford.

From this point, a course of 314° for approximately 34.2 miles will lead outside Cod Rock, Murchif Island, and Kruth Island, and the 23.8m bank about 1 mile NE of Kruth Island, to a position 1.7 miles NE of Kingmirtok Island, after which Hebron Harbor or Hebron Fjord may be entered.

12.7 Morhardt Point ($58^\circ 16'N.$, $62^\circ 39'W.$) is the E entrance point of Iterungnek Fjord, a deep-water inlet. Small bays indenting the coast between the point and **Cape Uivuk** ($58^\circ 29'N.$, $62^\circ 34'W.$) are either foul or exposed to E winds and do not afford good anchorage. Several off-lying islands and islets lie off the coast between point and cape. **Fish Island** ($58^\circ 21'N.$, $62^\circ 27'W.$) has a smooth, round summit with small, deep gulches on its NW side. **Maidmonts Island** ($57^\circ 23'N.$, $62^\circ 33'W.$) is about 152m high, and lies 2 miles WNW of Fish Island.

Cape Uivuk ($58^\circ 29'N.$, $62^\circ 34'W.$), the SE entrance point of Saglek Bay, is a prominent, precipitous headland rising 442m. The Domes are two conspicuous round hills rising 5 miles WSW of the cape to a height of 830m.

Several buildings and oil tanks are situated 1 mile W of the cape. A large white dome and a number of white buildings situated near the cape are conspicuous from seaward. An aeronautical light and several towers equipped with obstruction lights are situated at the N end of the airstrip.

White Point ($58^\circ 26'N.$, $62^\circ 36'W.$) is the conspicuous E end of a short peninsula extending from the mainland south of the cape.

12.8 Saglek Bay ($58^\circ 35'N.$, $62^\circ 50'W.$) ([World Port Index No. 1238](#)), a large open bay about 14.5 miles wide at its entrance, extends W for 12 miles where it constricts to form Saglek Fjord which divides into two arms.

Saglek Bay can be entered between **Big Island** ($58^\circ 33'N.$, $62^\circ 42'W.$) and **Bluebell Island** ($58^\circ 30'N.$, $62^\circ 35'W.$), lying 1 mile N of Cape Uivuk. The bay is also entered N and W of **Shuldham Island** ($58^\circ 32'N.$, $62^\circ 47'W.$), although the entrance S of Big Island is preferable. There is a channel with depths of 16.5 to 32.9m between Bluebell Island and the mainland. A small islet lies close W of the island.

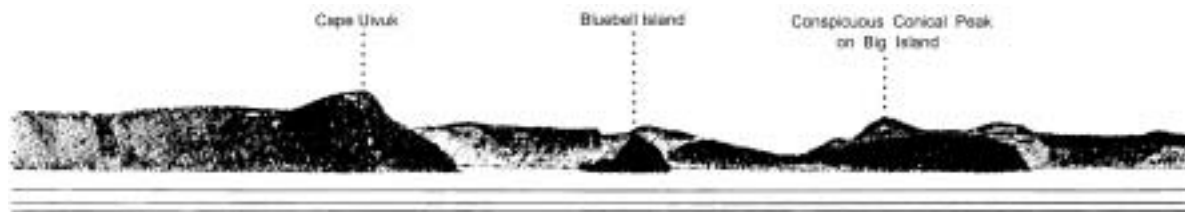
Depths of 91 to 146m exist in the channel N and W of Shuldham Island. A least depth of 14.6m exists 1 mile E of **Upernavik Island** ($58^\circ 29'N.$, $62^\circ 59'W.$) in the S channel.

Ice.—Ice closes Saglek Bay to navigation by October 1. By July 1, ships with icebreaker assistance can usually enter the bay.

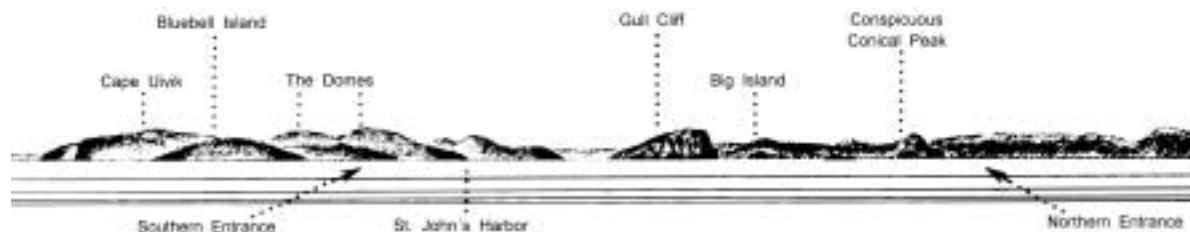
Tides—Currents.—Tides, with an average range of 1.5m, are reported at Saglek Anchorage; a W current of 3 knots was observed setting into Saglek Bay.

Saglek Bight, which indents the S side of Big Island, is reported to afford good shelter from most winds for vessels with local knowledge. The NE entrance point of the bight is a conspicuous bluff which has a wide stripe the length of its NE face. Gull Cliff is the steep E end of Big Island. Depths in the bight vary from 73.2m at the entrance, shoaling to 21.9m near its head, with no dangers. There is a 9.1m shoal lying 0.5 mile S of the E entrance point of the bight.

12.9 Shuldham Island ($58^\circ 32'N.$, $62^\circ 47'W.$) is separated from Big Island by a partly drying narrow channel. **Handy Island** ($58^\circ 31'N.$, $62^\circ 45'W.$) lies in the S entrance of the channel. Eastern Harbor and Western Harbor, both very small, afford shelter on either side of the island with local knowledge.



Bluebell Island bearing 295° , distant 5 miles



Saglek Bay with Bluebell Island bearing 208° , distant 5 miles



Blow Me Down Mountain bearing 176°

Jens Haven Island (58°32'N., 63°04'W.), lying in the N approach to Saglek Fjord, is a rugged, mountainous island rising 580m. There is anchorage, in 36.6m, mud, approached from the S between the N part of Rose Island and Jens Haven Island.

Saglek Anchorage (58°30'N., 62°42'W.), a wide, open bight 3 miles W of Cape Uivuk, is used as an anchorage for off-loading supplies for the military installation at the cape. Two beaches are available for landing craft. The beaches are narrow, bounded by rocks, and must be approached head-on. Vessels are advised not to anchor to the W of the beaches because foul ground there has claimed at least three anchors. In strong winds, Saglek Anchorage becomes very rough and vessels should seek shelter in Saglek Bight, in St. John's Harbor, or in the anchorage W of **Rose Island** (58°32'N., 62°58'W.).

St. John's Harbor (58°28'N., 62°47'W.), entered close W of Saglek Anchorage, is marked at its E entrance point by a yellow beacon. The sides of the harbor are steep and precipitous, rising over 305m. Depths range from 91.4m at the entrance to 14.6m near its head.

Caution.—The charted beacons are no longer maintained and may not exist.

12.10 Torr Bay (58°28'N., 62°50'W.) has depths of 16.5 to 36.6m in its outer part, shoaling to its head.

Kiyuktok Cove (58°25'N., 63°00'W.) affords anchorage close inshore, but is unprotected from the winds.

Saglek Fjord (58°30'N., 63°00'W.) is divided into two main branches, each at least 40.2m deep. The larger branch is Ugjuktok; the smaller is West Arm., Ugjuktok is wide and deep with steep shores rising over 610m. A river empties into the head of the fjord. Anchorage is not recommended in the fjord due to the extreme depths and sudden wind squalls.



Saglek Fjord

Pangertok (58°25'N., 63°07'W.), an inlet extending SSW for 6 miles, has depths of 14.6 to 84m, with no apparent dangers in

mid-channel. Anchorage can be taken about 0.5 mile off the flats at the head of the inlet, good holding ground, but subject to occasional SW winds. **Mount Pinguksuak** (58°25'N., 63°12'W.) is a conspicuous feature.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in Eastern Harbor, in depths of 13 to 16.5m, mud and rock. In Western Harbor, vessels have anchored in 40.3m in the harbor entrance, but have dragged anchor during N gales. There is sheltered anchorage from the entrance of St. John's Harbor to its head, in depths of 14.6 to 47.6m, with the best holding ground near the head of the harbor.

Directions—Hebron Harbor to Saglek Bay.—After rounding **Cape Nuvotannak** (58°12'N., 62°35'W.), a course of 008° leads between Maidmonts Island and Fish Island. When the N extremity of Maidmonts Island is abeam bearing 278°, change course to about 351°, and make good this course until Cape Uivuk is abeam bearing 261°, distant 0.5 mile. From a position 1 mile N of Bluebell Island, a course of 257° leads to a position about 0.8 mile S of the SE end of Shuldham Island. A mid-channel course may be steered into St. John's Harbor.

A vessel bound for Saglek Bight can follow the above directions until S of the bight, and then turn N into the bight. If bound for the mooring in Saglek Anchorage, the above course can be followed until S of the E entrance point of Saglek Bight, then turn S toward the anchorage on the S side of Saglek Bay.

Vessels bound for the anchorage between Jens Haven Island and Rose Island steer the above entrance course to a position a little less than 0.8 mile S of the SE extremity of Handy Island. A course of 267° will then lead to a position about 0.7 mile SSW of the SW extremity of Shuldham Island. A course of 250° can then be steered to a position 1 mile S of the SW extremity of Upernavik, from which a vessel can round the SW side of that island and steer a mid-channel course to the anchorage.

From a position about 1 mile S of Upernavik, mid-channel courses can be steered into Saglek Fjord or its branches.

12.11 Itigaiyavik (58°40'N., 62°51'W.), a cape, is the N entrance point of Saglek Bay. **Bears Gut** (58°43'N., 63°00'W.), an inlet, has sides over 610m high. **Blow Me Down Mountain** (58°46'N., 63°06'W.), with vertical black seams and a square top, is conspicuous. **Reichel Head** (58°49'N., 62°55'W.) is a prominent, high headland. The Muzzle is a triangular-shaped peninsula, rising 610m, located on the NW side of **Bell Inlet** (58°52'N., 63°00'W.).

Ramah Bay (58°54'N., 63°08'W.) is entered between **The Muzzle** (58°53'N., 63°03'W.) and **North Head** (58°55'N., 63°09'W.). The bay is deep, but soundings are few as far as the shoal head. Anchorage can be taken, with local knowledge, in a depth of 12.8m, close inshore and off the old mission site on

the N shore. There is a settlement close E of the former mission.

Reddick Bight (58°57'N., 63°12'W.) affords anchorage for small vessels, in 27.4m, off the N shore, 1.2 miles within the entrance.



Reddick Bight from E

Rowsell Harbor (58°58'N., 63°15'W.) is entered close N of **Rowsell Head** (58°59'N., 63°10'W.). The harbor extends about 5 miles in a SW direction and affords anchorage for vessels with a draft of 4.9m close off the SE side, 3 miles inside the entrance. Quartzite Mountain and Cirque Mountain, 900m and 1,700m high, respectively, are conspicuous W of the harbor head. Mount Dalhousie, a serrated mountain 1,100m high, separates Rowsell Harbor from **Delabarre Bay** (59°01'N., 63°14'W.).

Gulch Cape (59°02'N., 63°09'W.) is the E extremity of a 6 mile long peninsula separating Delabarre Bay from Nachvak Bay. A SE current of 2 knots velocity has been observed off Gulch Cape, which rises inland to a dome-shaped summit, about 305m high.

12.12 Nachvak Bay (59°07'N., 63°21'W.), a large bight, lies between Gulch Cape and **Cape Daly** (59°12'N., 63°23'W.). Three known dangers in the bay are **Passage Reef** (59°06'N., 63°20'W.), with a depth of 1.8m and on which the sea breaks occasionally; Southeast Rock, of similar depth, lying 2.2 miles NE of the reef; and **Big Reef** (59°08'N., 63°20'W.), drying 3m, which has breakers extending 0.5 mile SE. **Bigelow Bay** (59°05'N., 63°17'W.), on the S side of Nachvak Bay, is unsurveyed.



North Head of Nachvak Bay bearing 204°

Nachvak Fjord (59°02'N., 63°44'W.) is entered between **Southeast Entrance Point** (59°06'N., 63°24'W.) and **North Head** (59°08'N., 63°25'W.). The mountainous shores of this deepwater fjord and bay are high, reaching an elevation of 905m and 1,100m in Kamarsuit Mountain and Mount Razorback, respectively.

Three small coves which afford anchorage indent the shore of the fjord. **Naksaluk Cove** (59°04'N., 63°27'W.) is open to NE winds, but otherwise offers fair protection. **Tinutyarvik**



Nachvak Fjord

Cove (59°02'N., 63°32'W.) is reported to afford good anchorage, in 12.8 to 14.6m, for vessels with local knowledge. **Ivitak Cove** (59°01'N., 63°44'W.) affords anchorage, in depths of 12.8 to 14.6m. Korlortoaluk Cascade, a conspicuous waterfall, is located on the N shore, about 3 miles NW of Ivitak Cove. **Tallek Arm** (59°03'N., 63°54'W.), extending S for 6 miles, has steep and precipitous shores rising about 1,100m. **Tasiuyak Arm** (59°02'N., 64°00'W.), extending SW, also has steep, high shores. Both arms are deep.

Directions—Saglek Bay to Nachvak Fjord.—From a position close E of **Bluebell Island** (58°30'N., 62°35'W.), a course of about 340° leads clear of the coast to the N of Saglek Bay; then from a position close E of Reichel Head (58°49'N., 62°55'W.), a course of 334° leads to a position close E of Gulch Cape.

When entering Nachvak Fjord, no attempt should be made to pass between Passage Reef, Southeast Rock, and Big Reef, the dangers in the entrance of Nachvak Bay. The channel between Passage Reef and the mainland S is safe for vessels with a draft of 4.9m. The mainland shore should be kept close aboard on entering the fjord. The fjord may be entered from the NE by keeping about 0.5 mile E of Cape Daly and passing close E of North Head. Caution should be exercised to avoid the reefs off Razorback Harbor (59°13'N., 63°26'W.).

Caution.—It is reported that anchorage in the various coves in Nachvak Fjord are subject to very strong squalls (Katabatic winds) and are not safe under these conditions.

12.13 Razorback Harbor (59°13'N., 63°26'W.), located two miles WNW of Cape Daly, extends 2.5 miles SW. Its shores are steep and high. Depths of 9.1m or less exist on a bar which extends for 0.8 mile across the entrance from the harbor's S entrance point. There are depths of 23.8m in the central part of the harbor.

Wilder Rocks (59°14'N., 63°22'W.) consist of several groups of above and below-water rocks lying 1.3 miles N of Cape Daly. The rocks and foul ground encompass an area 2 miles long and 0.8 mile wide.

Prebble Rocks (59°13'N., 63°24'W.) are a chain of rocks extending 1.3 miles NW of Cape Daly. Vessels should not attempt to pass between Wilder and Prebble Rocks.

There are numerous uncharted submerged rocks in the area between Wilder and Prebble Rocks.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken near the sheltered head of Razorback Harbor, in a depth of 5.5m.

Cape White Handkerchief to Cape Chidley

12.14 Cape White Handkerchief (59°59'N., 63°23'W.), rising to a height of 524m, has a conspicuous square of light-colored rock extending from its base upward for 150m. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies 1.5 miles E of the cape; a 7.3m shoal lies between the rock and cape.

Hogs Back Reef (59°32'N., 63°26'W.) is a large, undetermined shoal area, dangerous to navigation. It is reported this reef consists of low, black rocks surmounted by islets.

Sapogatsiak Bay (59°18'N., 63°30'W.) is entered between Cape White Handkerchief and **Deacon Head** (59°20'N., 63°34'W.), high and precipitous. The bay leads into **Trout Trap Fjord** (59°14'N., 63°33'W.). **Nautilus Rocks** (59°20'N., 63°31'W.) are a group of four rocks surrounded by shoal water lying 1 mile SE of Deacon Head. Tide rips occur close NW of a 5.5m shoal bank in the bay entrance.

Trout Trap Fjord leads SW for about 6 miles. The S side of the fjord is higher and more steep than the N side, with elevations up to 610m.

12.15 Big White Bearskin Island (58°22'N., 63°32'W.) is reddish in color and over 152m high. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies 0.7 mile SE of the island. A group of islands lies 3 miles E of Big White Bearskin Island.

Bryant Island (59°23'N., 63°33'W.) is a group of three islets and numerous rocks extending for 1 mile E and N of the islets. Numerous islands and rocks lie in a large area of foul ground extending 6 miles N of the Bryant Islands. This entire area is unsafe for navigation. **Beacon Island** (59°21'N., 63°36'W.) has rocky, foul ground extending off its SW side.

Komaktorvik Fjord (59°21'N., 63°42'W.), formed E by Abbate Point, extends SW for 5 miles and W to the mouth of a river. **Peabody Point** (59°22'N., 63°43'W.), a low point, forms the W entrance point of the fjord of which little is known. **Shoal Cove** (59°23'N., 63°44'W.) is entered W of Peabody Point. **Niakungutialuk Head** (Big Head) (59°23'N., 63°46'W.) is a 2 mile long peninsula, about 215m high, that separates Shoal Cove from Seaplane Cove.

Seaplane Cove (59°22'N., 63°48'W.) is sheltered and affords good anchorage, in depths of 12.8 to 16.5m. A glacier on the N side of **Mount Tetragona** (59°18'N., 63°54'W.) is conspicuous from the cove.

Kangalaksiorkvik Fjord (59°24'N., 63°53'W.) extends 7.5 miles W from the entrance of Seaplane Cove. Depths in the fjord range from 91.4m at the entrance to 20.1m within 0.5 mile of its head. Anchorage can be taken in the small cove just within **Brownell Point** (59°24'N., 63°50'W.), the N entrance point of the fjord.

12.16 Seven Islands Bay (59°26'N., 63°36'W.) is the large bight between **Abbate Point** (59°21'N., 63°38'W.) and **Murphy Head** (59°31'N., 63°44'W.). Several islands lie in the bight. **Amiktok Island** (59°25'N., 63°43'W.) and **Whale Island** (59°27'N., 63°42'W.) are the two largest islands in the bay. **Lone Rock**, 0.6m high, lies 1 mile S, and a 2.7m shoal 0.3

mile farther S, of the SW end of Amiktok. Numerous groups of rocks and some islets lie in the vicinity of the principal islands.

Murphy Head (59°31'N., 63°44'W.) is a steep promontory, 297m high, backed by four high conspicuous peaks of the Torngat Mountains. The coast for 32 miles NNW to **Cape Kakkiviak** (59°59'N., 64°10'W.) is indented by four fjords and fronted by many dangerous rocks and shoals. The Torngat Mountains closely parallel the coast.

Iron Strand (59°33'N., 63°49'W.) is a stretch of black, sandy beach extending for 6 miles from Murphy Head NW to the Helga River. **Hassel Head** (59°37'N., 63°53'W.) is a bold headland about 340m high. The four peaks backing the strand are conspicuous. The coast between Murphy Head and Hassell Head should be given a berth of at least 0.5 mile.

Drying reefs are charted 7 miles ENE and E of Hassell Head. A depth of 0.3m lies about 1.4 miles ESE of Hassell Head. A depth of 6.7m lies near the track, 2.4 miles NE of Hassell Head.

12.17 Ryans Bay (59°38'N., 64°00'W.) is a long fjord-like bay with steep shores that has not been sounded. **Osborne Point** (59°40'N., 63°55'W.) is the NE extremity of a long conspicuous peninsula known as the Pemeluak Peninsula, which is level, serrated, and rises to about 460m. The lower cliffs of the peninsula are red, darkening as they ascend, while the top part is almost black. Breakers occur about 7 miles E of the peninsula.

Collins Point (59°41'N., 63°57'W.) is a long, narrow point extending E from the NE end of the **Goodfellow Peninsula** (59°40'N., 64°00'W.). A chain of above-water rocks lies close off the S side of Collins Point. **Dry Reef** (59°44'N., 63°43'W.) and breakers lying 2.5 miles farther NE are dangers lying off this part of the coast.

North Aulatsivik Island (59°45'N., 64°05'W.), the largest island along this part of the coast, is marked by **Cape Territok** (59°45'N., 63°54'W.), its SE end. The island is 945m high at its S part. False Bay almost divides the island into two parts. Dangerous rocks and shoals extend 10 miles E from the island, and 16 miles N from the S extremity of the island. Local knowledge is essential in navigating along the coast in this area.

Gladwin Rocks (59°45'N., 63°53'W.) is a group of rocks drying 3m. Atlantis Rock, drying 1.5m, lies 1.5 miles NNW of Cape Territok. **Matthew Rock** (59°48'N., 63°57'W.) dries 3m.

Eclipse Channel (59°42'N., 64°03'W.) is entered between Collins Point and Cape Territok, the E extremity of North Aulatsivik Island. The head of the channel divides into two arms, the NE of which is known as French Bight, which leads into Eclipse Harbor to the N through a narrow channel encumbered by rocks. Only small boats can use this channel.

12.18 Eclipse Harbor (59°51'N., 64°09'W.) is entered between **Mount Bache Point** (59°52'N., 64°05'W.) and **Murray Head** (59°54'N., 64°08'W.). **Castle Mountain** (59°54'N., 64°13'W.) is conspicuous from seaward. The W side of the harbor rises over 610m. There are depths of 18.3 to 54.9m in the harbor.

Anchorage, good holding ground, can be taken, in depths of 7.3m to 21.9m, near the head of the harbor.

Directions—Murphy Head to Eclipse Harbor.—These directions are based on a charted track of a single line of soundings to be used only by small vessels. From a position about 0.8 mile E of Murphy Head, steer a course of 332° for 14 miles. Change course to 348° and proceed until abeam of Cape Territok. This course leads W of the off-lying dangers including Gladwin Rocks. Cape Territok should be rounded at a distance of 0.7 mile, setting a course to pass W of Atlantis Rock. From a position 0.7 mile W of the rock, steer a course of 342° for 4.5 miles to pass close E of **Nones Head** (59°51'N., 64°02'W.). Change course to pass between Mount Bache Point and Ashe Rocks, where there is a least depth of 13m. The N extremity of the point should be given a berth of 0.5 mile to avoid the above-water rock lying off this point.

Vessels proceeding S from a position 0.5 mile E of **Cape Kakkiviak** (59°59'N., 64°09'W.) steer a course of 162° for about 5 miles to a position 1.2 miles E of Murray Head and about 1.5 mile ENE of Chance Rocks. Course should then be changed to 192° for the entrance of Eclipse Harbor.

Caution.—Dangers lying in the approach and entrance to Eclipse Harbor include the **Galvano Islands** (59°57'N., 63°57'W.), a group of widely-scattered islets and rocks lying 4.5 miles to 8 miles NE of the harbor. The Platt Islands lie 1 mile W of **Mount Bache Point** (59°52'N., 64°05'W.). **Ashe Rocks** (59°53'N., 64°03'W.), above-water, and **Chance Rocks** (59°54'N., 64°06'W.), 0.5 mile E of Murray Head, lie in the harbor entrance.

12.19 Cape Kakkiviak (59°59'N., 64°09'W.) is a conspicuous promontory rising to two peaks. From the cape to Cape Chidley, the coast is indented by five major inlets fronted by several off-lying islands and many islets. **Black Rock Point** (60°02'N., 64°11'W.) is the N end of a peninsula forming the E side of Shoal Bay. Above and below-water rocks lie within 0.3 mile of the point, and a reef which breaks is reported to lie 2 miles SE of the point.

Iselin Harbor (60°03'N., 64°18'W.) affords anchorage, in a depth of 13m. **Gordon Point** (60°03'N., 64°19'W.) forms the W entrance of the harbor and the E entrance point of **Ekortiar-suk Fjord** (60°02'N., 64°21'W.). The fjord is about 10 miles long and has two arms. Depths in the fjord vary from 36.6 to 73.2m, with no dangers in mid-channel. The N approach to the fjord lies between the W side of **Oo-olilik Island** (60°06'N., 64°20'W.) and the W side of the Hutton Peninsula, about 1 mile W.

Off-lying islands.—**Gosling Island** (60°03'N., 64°10'W.) has rocks lying close W and N of it; drying patches lie 5.5 miles ENE and 6 miles NE of it. An islet encircled by reefs lies about 1 mile N of the island. The **Avayalik Islands** (60°07'N., 64°14'W.) consist of two islands and several islets and rocks. The area around the off-lying dangers has not been adequately surveyed.

12.20 Telliaosilk Fjord (60°00'N., 64°20'W.) extends E for 3 miles and has depths in its outer part of 12.8 to 18.3m. A mid-channel course is recommended to avoid the shoals off its N and S entrance points. **Williams Harbor** (60°00'N., 64°15'W.), forming the inner part of the fjord, is reported to afford sheltered anchorage to vessels with local knowledge, in a depth of 9.1m. The middle of the harbor has depths of 5.5 to 14.6m.

There is also good anchorage, in 5.5 to 7.4m, at the head of **Noodleook** (59°54'N., 64°30'W.).

Directions—Cape Kakkiviak to Telliaosilk Fjord.—From a position midway between Black Rock Point and Gosling Island, steer a NW course to arrive about 1 mile W of Gosling Island. Change course to 279°, which leads clear of dangers to a position N of **Tait Point** (60°03'N., 64°16'W.), where a course should be steered to pass at least 0.3 mile N of Gordon Point. When Ekortiar-suk Fjord is open, steer through it on a mid-channel course to the anchorage.

Approaching Ekortiar-suk Fjord from the N, steer for a position about 0.8 mile S of **Mermaid Island** (60°18'N., 64°18'W.) on a WSW course. Change course to 221° heading for **Amity Island** (60°15'N., 64°22'W.). When the N extremity of the island bears 270°, distant 0.4 mile, change course to 172°, steering to pass about 0.7 mile E of **Rowland Point** (60°10'N., 64°22'W.). From this position, steer 179° passing about 0.3 mile W of Oo-olilik Island and entering Ekortiar-suk Fjord about 0.7 mile W of Gordon Point.

Caution.—Passage by vessels should not be attempted between the Avayalik Islands and **Home Island** (60°10'N., 64°17'W.) because of the several dangerous rock pinnacles that have not been accurately positioned.

12.21 Jolliet Inlet (60°12'N., 64°24'W.), entered 2 miles NNW of Rowland Point, is marked by a conspicuous, sharp-rising peak at its S entrance point and by three above-water rocks off its N entrance point.

Joksut Inlet (60°14'N., 64°25'W.) has a wide entrance extending W to **Bourgin Point** (60°14'N., 64°27'W.), where the inlet divides into two arms. Good anchorage can be taken in the inner part of the inlet, sand bottom.

The **Duck Islands** (60°14'N., 64°20'W.), a chain of islets, front the entrance of the inlet. Amity Island (60°15'N., 64°22'W.) lies about 0.3 mile NE of the N entrance point of the inlet. The fairway between islands is deep and 0.5 mile wide.

Caution.—Breakers have been reported (1995) 0.25 mile N of Duck Island.

Shungmiyuk Inlet (60°12'N., 64°27'W.) is entered between **Beck Point** (60°13'N., 64°23'W.) and Bourgin Point. A least depth of 9.1m exists in the inlet entrance, with greater depths reported within the inlet. Anchorage can be taken, in 36.6m, mud, with good holding ground, about 1.5 miles inside the entrance.

Tunnissugjuak Inlet (60°15'N., 64°29'W.) extends about 11 miles inland to its head. It is reported as deep in mid-channel. **Mount Sir Donald** (60°17'N., 64°32'W.) is a conspicuous peak on the N side of the inlet. The outer part of the inlet is separated from Grenfell Sound by **Cape Labrador** (60°15'N., 64°27'W.), an 8 mile long, rocky peninsula.

Anchorage can be taken in a cove on the N side of the inlet, where the depth is 11m, mud. Another good anchorage is reported just off the cove on a sandy bottom.

Directions for approaches to Joksut Inlet.—Approaching from the N, a mid-channel course between Amity Island and the Duck Islands should be steered, until Bourgin Point bears 270°. Change course toward the point and proceed through Joksut Inlet to the anchorage.

12.22 Grenfell Sound (60°16'N., 64°25'W.), entered N of **Swaine Point** (60°15'N., 64°23'W.), is the wide E entrance to McLelan Strait, 3.5 miles NW. Depths in the sound are 25.6 to 54.9m. The shores of the sound rise over 305m on the N side and 183m on the S side. In the approach to Grenfell Sound, a strong N set has been reported during flood tide, while a strong set to the S has been reported during ebb tide. Currents in the sound have attained a velocity of 5 knots on the ebb, less on the flood.

Clark Harbor (60°14'N., 64°23'W.) is a constricted inlet S of Swaine Point and between the E end of Cape Labrador and Amity Island. There are depths of 6.1m in the S entrance and 0.9m in the N entrance of the inlet, which is suitable for small craft only.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in Grenfell Sound, almost 1 mile N of Swaine Point, in 36.6m, mud. This anchorage is exposed to strong winds funneling down McLelan Strait. Anchorage is also afforded in the bay on the S side of the sound, close W of the E entrance. In Clark Harbor, there is anchorage for small craft close within the W entrance point, in a depth of 13m.

Caution.—Numerous uncharted shoals are reported to exist in the SE entrance to Grenfell Sound.

12.23 Home Island (60°10'N., 64°17'W.) is the largest of a group of islands lying in the approaches to Grenfell Sound. The island is encircled by numerous small islets, rocks, and foul ground for 0.5 mile. **Nimbus Island** (60°11'N., 64°19'W.) has three small islands lying off its NE side. A chain of small islands extends 4 miles N of Home Island. The **Gasper Islands** (60°15'N., 64°17'W.) lie at the N end of this chain.

The outermost dangers in this area are an islet located 6 miles E of Home Island and shoals charted up to 3 miles farther E and NE. This islet is small and rocky. Tide rips have been observed NE of the islet.

Austin Island (60°17'N., 64°22'W.) lies 1.2 miles N of Swaine Point. **Parmenter Island** (60°17'N., 64°24'W.), with a dome-shaped summit, forms the N entrance point of Grenfell Sound. **Mermaid Island** and **Argo Island** (60°20'N., 64°19'W.) have above and below-water rocks and shoals in their vicinity. Strong tide rips occur 1.2 miles NW and 2 miles NE of Argo Island. There are numerous uncharted shoals lying around the SE entrance of Grenfell Sound.

12.24 McLelan Strait (60°20'N., 64°35'W.), entered at the narrows about 3.5 miles NW of Grenfell Sound, is a constricted passage about 10 miles long that leads into **Forbes Sound** (60°23'N., 64°49'W.). The strait separates the mainland of Labrador from **Killinek Island** (60°26'N., 64°40'W.).

There are 7 knot tidal currents in the strait; passage is not recommended for large vessels. Transit is best during times of SW.

Depths are 25.6 to 73.2m. Small islets in the strait should be passed with caution. It is reported small icebergs have passed through the strait formed by steep hills of dark rock.

Directions for approaches to Clark Harbor and Grenfell Sound.—Small vessels, from a position about 0.5 mile W of the SW extremity of Oo-olilik Island, should steer a course of 355° for about 5.8 miles, passing 0.3 mile E of Rowland Point. When abeam of the middle of Nimbus Island, distant 1 mile, course should be altered to 349° for 3.5 miles to the entrance of Clark Harbor. If proceeding N from Clark Harbor to Grenfell Sound, the SE side of Amity Island should be rounded at a distance of 275m. From a position 0.3 mile E of the SE point of Amity Island, a course of 346° will lead to the entrance of the sound. If Clark Harbor is not to be entered, a course of 346° from a position 1 mile E of Beck Point will lead to the entrance of Grenfell Sound.

12.25 Jaynes Bay (60°20'N., 64°26'W.), entered W of Thomas Point, extends SW for 1 mile, but it has not been examined. A chain of small islands stretches NE for 0.8 mile from the low point.

Bowdoin Harbor (60°20'N., 64°29'W.) is a sheltered harbor about 0.8 mile NW of Jaynes Bay. Depths of 7.3 to 12.8m exist in the harbor. In the constricted entrance, about 90m wide, there is a depth of 12.8m in mid-channel. The entrance to the harbor lies N of an islet that is connected to the S shore by a drying flat.

Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 7.3 to 11m, mud, off the entrance to a cove on the S side of the harbor.

Directions for approaches to Bowdoin Harbor.—TSmall vessels with a draft of less than 4.9m, from a position 0.3 mile E of the SE extremity of Amity Island, steer a course of 033° for 4 miles, which leads to a position 0.3 mile SE of Mermaid Island. Change course to 006° so as to pass 0.3 mile E of Argo Island. When this island is abeam, change course to 306° for about 4.2 miles and pass NE of **North Star Island** (60°22'N., 64°25'W.). From a position 0.3 mile N of this island, steer 226° for the entrance of Bowdoin Harbor.

Crowell Inlet (60°21'N., 64°27'W.), a narrow unexamined inlet 0.5 mile N of Bowdoin Harbor, has a length of 1 mile.

Killinek Island (60°26'N., 64°40'W.), about 18 miles long and 7 to 8 miles wide, is considered the N part of Labrador, although for administrative purposes the greater part of the island is under the jurisdiction of Northwest Territories. Between the SE end of the island and Cape Chidley, about 6 miles NNW, the island is indented by three small bays. The high, steep headlands in the vicinity of the cape are in marked contrast to the low, ragged coastline in the area around Grenfell Sound.

Cape Chidley (60°23'N., 64°26'W.) is described in [paragraph 13.9](#).